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THE PUBLIC LEDGER CO.

WILLIAM H. COX. THOMAS A. DAVIS,

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A Word to Republicans.

The hope of the party lies in the expansion of a stalwart Republican press. The Repubin scho reads or otherwise helps to support a Democratic paper to the exclusion of one of his own party newspapers is untrue to the Republican cause.

Unanimously subscribed to by the Nationa Republican League J. S. CLARKSON, President.

THE adherence of the educated and intelligent young men of the Nation to Republican principles is indispensable

A. B. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

Why Young Men Should

to Republican victory in 1896. The Be Republicans. has done magnificent work in at-

tracting a host of bright and entergetic The activity of the League should not be Power & Reynolds's Drugstore. permitted to lapse into the condition of lethargy that so often follows the close of a campaign. It should be extended and increased. Weak points in the The Strange Revelation Made by organization should be strengthened. forms of effective work should be devised. and without the League, that can be used for bringing young men into the Republican ranks should be utilized. The work of education and organization for the next Presidential campaign should begin at once and be carried on with system and thoroughness.

Few young men appreciate the tremendous significance of the Republican record for the past thirty-two years. They comprehend, more or less vaguely, that the Republican party saved the Nation from dissolution, crushed human slavery, restored the finances and credit of the country and enacted legislation which has resulted in an industrial development in the world's annals. What they do not realize is the all important fact that these grand achievements were accomplished by the practical and pleaded with the keeper of the application of the very principles held by the Republican party to-day; that the Democracy, whose specious pledges have won so many of their votes, is an old foe with a new face, whose success is a menace to the prosperity and progress anyway, because he had assisted in the of the Nation not less dangerous than it would have been in 1860 or 1864. Republicanism has not changed its principles. The faith of Lincoln and SEWARD and GRANT is still the Republican creed. The economic dogmas of JOHN C. CALHOUN and JEFFERSON of tattooed cuticle after he got it, Davis are still the fundamental beliefs of the Democratic party.

Democratic orators have denied this on the stump and Democratic newspapers have systematically ignored their own platform in their editorial columns, The prompt demand on the part of Democratic organs all over the country for an extra session of Congress and a complete overthrow of the Protective system in accordance with the demand for Free-trade formulated at Chicago shows the deliberate deception practiced on those voters who supported the Democratic ticket in the belief that a moderate and careful revision of the Tariff was all that the Democratic party intended. To-day the Democracy reprecents the old Southern idea that the best labor is the cheapest labor, that the United States should not manufacture for themselves, but should grow corn and pork and cotton to exchange for an manufactured products. The Democratic party holds that the idea of a vigorous, united American nationality is a sham, that we should have no have, no forts, no army, that our flag represents nothing in particular, that we should allow the monopolists of should allow the monopolists of should allow the monopolists of corope to take a mortgage on the South

American continents and the Governand trample on the rights of every Spanish-American state.

The Republican party stands for to patriotism. It rests its case not on low bayou. what it has done in the past, glorious though that past has been, but on what it proposes to accomplish for the American people in the future. It believes in the dignity of honest labor. It helds that every workingman should be paid to educate his children and to preserve his personal independence. It would Chaco, in Argentine Republic. make the laborer not a serf, but a sovereign. The Republican party believes in the greatness and grandeur of the United States. It believes that the name of America and the flag of to death. America should be respected in every quarter of the globe. It believes that the United States should be as independent of Europe in industry as in politics; that the vast home market should not only be preserved to the American people, but that the immensely should be wrested from foreign greed and possessed by American enterprise. Republicanism believes that the Stars and Stripes are sacred; that our National honor should be without stain; that we should have a Navy, an army, a sufficient to make our great cities secure, our coasts inviolable. It would make the United States the mightiest of Nations, the incarnation of moral and material progress, the leader in modern civilization.

These are some of the reasons why patriotic young Americans should be

REMEMBER, THE LEDGER prints "Help Wanted," "Lost," "Found," and similar notices not of a business character, free of charge. The only thing we require is Republican League that the copy be sent in before 9 o'clock on day of publication.

Mrs. R. C. Rhea,

young men to the ranks of Protection, Of Milford, Neb., says she suffered greatbut it is evident that, valuable as the ly from a complication of diseases of achievements of the League have been, female weakness and liver and kidney they have not prevented a host of "first troubles. Her health was fully restored voters," whose rightful place is in the by using Dr. Hale's Household Tea, the Republican party, from casting their most pleasant and most effective mediballots for the Democratic candidates, cine known. 25 and 50 cent package at

A GREWSOME ART.

a Floating Corpse.

Every agency, both within Tattooed Human Skin in Great Demand as a Curio-Good Prices Paid for It by Merchants in the Orient.

> The finding of an unknown man floating in the Delaware river at Philadelphia finally led to the discovery of a most grewsome trade practiced by one of the discoverers of the body. The dead man, says an exchange of that city, bore upon his arm some perfect specimens of the tattooer's art, and Jacob Zizrachi, a Syrian, who assisted in the recovery of the body, applied for that portion of the cuticle of the left arm which bore an admirable representation of the crucifixion. In the representation of this piece of work the artist showed a master hand. Every detail was perfect.

> This was what most attracted the attention of Zizrachi, and he begged morgue to give him the strip of cuticle covered by the picture. He even offered ten dollars for it, and when told that he could not have it without an order from the coroner he stormed and raved, declaring it to be rightfully his, recovery of the body. The keeper finally told him to call at the morgue again, and that he would in the meantime speak to the coroner in regard to the matter.

> He being plied with questions as to what he intended to do with the strip Zizrachi said that in Morocco, where he had passed the greater part of his life, there were many dealers in curios who would give him from ten to one hundred dollars for such things, according to the artistle finish of the picture. He had made hundreds of dollars by trading with these merchants, and had learned the secret of properly prepar-

> ing the skin for framing. The cuticle is first carefully dried and tanned and is then treated with a peculiar solution of poisonous drugs, which has the effect of bringing into bold relief the pigment used in the tattooing. It is afterward pressed between two plates of glass and is allowed to stand for a month or so, after which it is framed and placed on sale. Many prominent citizens of the larger cities of the orient, the Syrian stated, had the walls of their houses decorated

> with these objects. In some parts of Arabia, according to his statement, the shelks of certain tribes always had their own portraits tattooed upon their backs. After the death of one them the cuticle bearing

CONDENSED NEWS

Sathered From All Parts of the Country

The West Virginia Press association will meet in Charleston November 23. The loss by a fire in the St. Paul Plow works, at Gladstone, Minn., Tuesday morning, was \$300,000; insurance,

A big strike of gold, assnying \$1,200 to the ton, has been made on the Happy ments of Europe to dictate the policy Jack claim, near Prescott, Ariz. There is much excitement in consequence.

At Memphis, Tenn., Billy Paul Davis, a colored man, employed in a saloon, was drowned in three inches of water. every Governmental policy that appeals He was intoxicated and fell in a shal-

Five thousand dollars' worth of smuggled opium was found Tuesday morning on the steamship City of Peking, which arrived at San Francisco

from China Sunday last. A general strike of all trades unions has been inaugurated at Buenos Ayres. wages high enough to live in comfort, Troops have been sent to suppress an uprising among the natives of El Grand

> Nelson Ferrell, an attorney of Orrville, O., suicided Tuesday morning in his office by shooting himself in the head. He had been drinking heavily, and got into trouble by driving a horse

> At a meeting of the agents of Lowell, (Mass.) cotton mills Tuesday, it was decided to grant an increase, not to exceed seven per cent, in the wages of the operatives. This is to take effect December 4

"Hockey" is a new winter game that is now attracting attention in the east. the native plants, but with little effect. profitable markets of Spanish-America It is played with something like a shinny stick and a cricket ball. Some of Englishwoman of Lancashire yoeman the hard luck sports have played "in hock" for years.

George W. Childs of Philadelphia has presented a beautiful silver championship cup to be contested for annually devotion that she showed to this purby the members of the Franklin Chess system of seaboard fortifications club in the Quaker city. A winter tournament is now being arranged.

The supreme court of the United States has affirmed the decision of the territorial supreme court in the San Pedro and Canon grant case. The decision is against the grant, and throws an important mining district open to

Sylvester F. Wilson, the manager of the Cincinnati female baseball club, who was convicted over a year ago, in New York, of abducting one of his company and sentenced to ten years imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000, was released on \$5,000 bail Tuesday by Judge Pratt, in Brooklyn.

The thirteenth annual report of the secretary of the college for instruction year is 241, against 174 last year, and that the number of institutions furnishing students this year is 113, against 77 last. The treasurer's report shows a balance on hand of \$1,974.

The Lonsdale Co. and the firm of R. B. & R. Knight, of Providence, R. L. increase of wages, to go into effect December 5. The amount of the proposed increase is not given out. This action will doubtless be followed by the other cotton manufacturers in the state.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16. FLOUR-Winter patent, \$3.75@4.15; fancy, f3 20253 50; family, \$2 45 a 2.65; extra, \$2 10 a 2.25; low grade, \$1.00(12.00; spring patent, \$4.2524.50; spring fancy, \$3.00\(\text{m}\)3.35; spring family, \$3.00\(\text{m}\) 340. Rye flour, \$34023.00. Buckwheat, \$2.003 2.50 per 100 lb. sack.

WHEAT-The market was quiet and steady; sellers held good No. 2 red at 73c, with buyers at 72c; No. 3 red held at 682,70c, according to quality. CORN-Demand fair and market steady for

shelled at 45c for all grades equal to and better than No. 2 mixed. Ear was scarce and firm at 43c244c asked for good samples. OATS-The market was irregular: No 2 white dull and offered at 3754 \$38c; No. 8 white also

quiet at 85c: No. 3 mixed scarce and in demand, being quotable at 3454@35c. RYE-The market contined dull and was easier. Sellers held No. 2 at 56c, and buyers bid

BARLEY-Dull and nominal. Sales of sample fail, spot, track, at 50c.

CATTLE-Export steers, \$4.4034.65; fair to good shippers, \$8.75@4.35. Oxen: Good to choice, \$3,25@4.09; common to fair, \$2.00 @ 3.00; select butcher, =3.85@4.15; extra, \$4.25; fair to good, \$3.002p3.75; common, \$2.00g3.75. Heifers: Good to choice heavy, \$3.00 c 8.50; good to choice light, 12.75 | 3.25; common to fair \$1.50@2.50; VEAL CALVES—Are in good demand and the market firm. Common and large, \$3.50@3.00; fair to good light, \$5.50@3.500.

5.00; fat ewes, \$4.00@4.50; common to fair mixed.\$2.50%3.75; stook ewes, \$3.00@4.00. Lambs —Good to choice, \$4.75@5.00; common to fair,

NEW YORK, Nov. 16. WHEAT-No. 2 red, quiet and steady: May

RYE-Quiet: steady: western, 582,60c. BARLEY-Dull: Western, 552,75c: No. 2 To-

ronto, soc.

CORN—No. 2, lower and steady: December, 504c; January, 51c; May, 52%c; No. 2, 502014c.

OATS—No. 2 dull, easier: December, 36%c; May, 40%c; Western, 54%46%c.

PITTSBURGS, Nov. 16. CATTLE-Market steady at yesterday's

Hoos-Market firm: Philadelphia, f5.90@6.00; mixed, 85.75@5.86; Yorkers, 85.00@5.75. Ten cars hogs shipped to New York.
SHEEP-Market very dull, and 15c to 25c off on all grades and 25c to 50c on common grades

from yesterday's prices. BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.
WREAT-Dull and lower: No. 2 red spot, 72%; November, 724c; December, 734c; May, 81c. CORN—Easy; mixed spot, 484c; November, 48c: January, 46%c. Oars-Quiet; No. 2 white western, 41@42c.

OATS-Quiet; No. 2 800.

RYE-Very dull; No. 2 800.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16. CHICAGO, Nov. 16.

PLOUR AND GRAIN.—Cash quotations: Flour quiet and unchanged. No. 2 apring wheat, 71c; No. 3 spring wheat 61c; No. 2 red 71c; No. 2 corn, 40%c; No. 2 oats, 30%c; No. 2 white, 34%236%c; No. 2 white, f. o. h., 82%c; No. 2 rye, 49%c; No. 2 white, f. o. h., 82%c; No. 2 rye, 49%c; No. 2 barley, 03284c; No. 3, 37264c; No. 3, f. o. b. 33246o. No. 1 flaxmeed, \$1.08%.

Philadelphia, Nov. 16.

Wheat—Weak; No. 2 red, November 72% 673c.
Corn: options weak; local carlots scarce and steadily hold, but quiet; No. 2 mixed, November, 48%248%c. Oats; carlots urm and quiet; futures beyond this month duit and lower; No. 2 mixed

beyond this month duli and lower; No. 2 mixed early 40c, late 41c. No. 3 white 41%c. No. 2 white, 43%c; do clipped 442,44%c. No. 2 white November 49%ch41%. TOLEDO, O., Nov. 16. WHEAT-Dull and lower; No. 2 cash and company, 534c; December, 534c; May 794c.

Ovember, Waje: December, 3340; May, 7940. Cons—Dull: No. 2 cash, 3340. OATS—Quiet: cash, 500. RYS—Steady: Cash, 500. Choven-same—Lower: prime cash and No-mber, 17.31; December, W.70; January, \$7.50.

A POOR FOLKS' GARDEN.

California astonished the botanical world long before it began to play much of a part in politics or business, says the Century. Nee, the botanist, was at San Diego and Monterey a hundred years ago, and his collections are still to be seen at Madrid. Dr. Menzies, whose portfolios are partly at Kew, partly at the British museum, spent several sea-

sons on the coast a few years after Nee David Donglas, one of the most devoted and successful of botanical explorers, reached the Pacific coast in 1815. Nuttall sent his herbarium to Harvard university. Pickering, Hartweg, Coulter, and others were early in the field. None of them were more typical investigators than the late Dr. C. C. Perry, who first crossed the country with the Mexican boundary commission. At intervals, for forty years after, he was a familiar figure to hunters, prospectors, mountaineers, and all sorts of outdoor people from the Arizona deserts to the Siskiyou pine forests.

So early were collectors in the region, and so universal was the interest felt in Europe over the new plants of the Pacific coast, that many trees of sequoias and other superb conifers were planted in the parks of England, France and Italy long before the discovery of gold. Wealthy Californians, as early as 1855, visiting Europe, were surprised to find how popular were the brilliant annuals, flowering shrubs, vines, and trees of their own state. Returning, they often urged neighbors to cultivate more of In Alameda county, a plain, uneducated stock was one of the first persons in all California to make a home garden of wild flowers from field and hill. I remember in my boyhood the passionate

"It do be the best land the sun ever shone on," she declared, "for poor folk to have a garden."

BY RAIL TO JERUSALEM. The Whistle of the Locomotive Now Heard in the Holy City.

The first locomotive from Jaffa has arrived at Jerusalem, says the London News. In this event we have a new and ample text for the preachers. The associations of the Holy city and its contact with the railway system are something incongruous to contemplate. It will be sufficient to excite the wrath of Mr. Ruskin, as it must appear to him to be a greater sacrilege than that of the British tourist shooting on Mount Sinai. Letters received from Jerusalem of women shows that the number this by the Palestine exploration fund, dated on the 22d ult., announce that the locomotive had reached the city the previous day. Trains are not yet running, but the rails have been laid down all along the line, and our Paris correspondent says that the line, which is being made by a French company, notified their employes Tuesday of an will be opened on the 20th of this month. The terminus is unfinished; it will be on the west of the road to Bethlehem, not far from the south end of the Monteflore almshouses. The Wadi Rababeh, perhaps better known as the valley of Hinnom, will separate the railway station from the town, and it will thus be about half a mile from the Jaffa gate. Luckily, the temple site, with Gethsemane and the Mount of Olives, is on the opposite side of the town, and will not be much disturbed by the noise of the railway. It may be mentioned that the Wadi Rababeh means "the valley of the lute." The Arabs will now have to call it-if Arabic words can be found for the sentence-"The Wadi of the Railway

CHANCES FOR COLORED FOLKS. Advantages for Them by Settling in the

The colored people seem to have been absorbed successfully in the population of Omaha, where they find opportunities often denied them elsewhere. There are 6,000 of them in that city. The children attend the public schools, and no discrimination is made against them. In professional and business pursuits negroes are found everywhere, and they prosper. In Omaha, according to the Chicago Tribune, there are three lawyers of this race, two physicians, and one calculation of both sexes, and one c James S. Bryan is stenographer and W. Parker is an inspector of seals, weights and measures; A. Brown is a clerk in the office of the register of deeds, and so on. Many of the mailcarriers are negroes. The candidate for city council in the Third ward is colored. The property of the colored people is valued at \$700,000. The wealthiest is a woman, who is said to be worth \$60,000. There are other fortunes of \$50,000 and \$40,000. The Omaha negroes do not take kindly to labor organizations as a rule, but they are fond of forming social clubs and there are several masonic lodges among them. The patriarch of the colony, it might be mentioned, is Father Washington, who is supposed to be 108 years old.

> A Substitute for Diamond Dust. The name of carborundum has recently been given to a peculiar manufactured substance intended, on account of the peculiar properties which characterize it when thus used, to take the place of diamond dust and bort in the abrasion of hard substances. Singular to say, the product is in character wholly unlike the substances from which it is derived—that is, in composition it is almost pure carbon, in construction crystalline, and in hardness it is ten, on Mohr's scale. In view of these qualities, it is, to all intents and purposes, manufactured diamond powder, though in color it is slightly darker. Under the microscope many of the crystals appear of a dark groen, some are yellow, while others still are blue, and some completely colorless. The cost of this material is said to be

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